

RADICALISM IS MAIN ISSUE IN MINNESOTA

Republicans Pit 'American Plan' Against 'Bolshevist Plan.'

SUCCESS IS INDICATED

Red Farmer-Labor Party Almost Wipes Out Democrats.

KELLOGG LIKELY TO WIN

Many Farmers Deceived by Falsehoods of Socialist Campaigners.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. ST. PAUL, Oct. 17.—The supreme political as well as economic and social issue in Minnesota this year is clear cut and definitely drawn. It is radicalism, pure and simple. The forces back of the continuing effort to induce the hard-headed and usually rational Northwestern farmer, whose inclinations are strongly Republican, to turn Bolshevik bear the trademark of foreign inspiration. At least they are not American.

The Democratic party has been squeezed out of the political equation. Its candidate for Governor two years ago polled only 81,000 votes and was a bad third. The contest this year is actually between the Republican candidate for United States Senator and Governor and at least one Democratic candidate for Congress on the one hand and those proposed by the thinly camouflaged I. W. W.—Non-Partisan League party—on the other. The lawless, Non-Partisan League, some leaders of which were indicted for sedition four years ago, is known as the Farmer-Labor party.

The failure of the leaders of the two major parties to meet intelligently the national political necessities provides the promoters of this radical group an opportunity to stage a harassment, and in some instances successful, war on them. The Democratic party has been the chief victim of the radical raid to date.

Farmer-Labor Program.

The program which the Farmer-Labor party is trying to impose on the people of the State is designed to sweep the Republican farmer from his safe anchorage of liberal conservatism and convert him to the doctrines of so-called "progressivism," which, in fact, is nothing more nor less than socialism.

ments, recruited under the banner of the Farmer-Labor party, are arrayed against the Republican party. The orderly lines of party division to a great extent have been obliterated. Thousands of Democrats who share the apprehension of their Republican opponents are openly supporting Senator Frank B. Kellogg and Gov. Preus, the Republican nominees, to succeed themselves.

Republican leaders are urging their party associates to vote for Col. Doty, Democratic nominee for Congress in the district embracing the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The controlling reasons are the same—war on radicalism, or pronounced socialism, for that is what it really comes to. Senator Kellogg and Gov. Preus are trying to save the deluded farmer and toiler from the blatant apostles of discontent and have braided theories and convince him that the relief he seeks can best be obtained through allegiance to the two regular parties. They are advocating the "American Plan" as against the "Bolshevist Plan," meeting absurd and reckless charges with facts and logical reasoning. From present indications they will win because of their success in this undertaking.

Backbone of Movement.

The backbone of the Farmer-Labor movement, which polled 280,000 votes two years ago for Governor, is agrarian. Its program takes in some of the so-called Hearst policies, a few of Mr. Bryan's, with a pronounced flavor of Karl Marx, Lenin and I. W. W. teachings. It includes, of course, the single tax, discriminatory income tax, Government control of "cooperative" banks, State and Government owned utilities, repeal of the Esch-Cummins law and substitution of public ownership of ships and Government operation of railways, with some local "reforms."

Henrik Shipstead, the Farmer-Labor candidate for Senator, and Magnus Johnson, its nominee for Governor, are urging the farmers to revolt against both the Democratic and Republican parties. They denounce nearly every feature of the Wilson and Harding Administrations. Both are described as the "tools of the dollar-cursed Atlantic seaboard"—a phrase coined by Townley, the organizer of the Non-Partisan League, which party is fighting against a combination of rational Democrats and Republicans in neighboring North Dakota.

The tariff, which supplies the weakest link in the Republican program, is denounced and forces an apology from Senator Kellogg and his party associates. The soapbox performers of the Farmer-Labor party stigmatize it as another attempt to "enslave the American farmer."

Mr. Bryan, who is here trying to recastigate the Democratic party, styles the tariff as "the boldest piece of piracy attempted in recent years."

His condemnation has had less effect than the denunciation of the project by the Shipstead candidates, for the truth is the three defeated candidates for President seem to have lost his power to charm even the corporal's guard left of his party in Minnesota.

Compared to the Farmer-Labor program, that once advocated by him is mildly conservative. Mr. Bryan generally sticks fairly close to facts. This is not true of radical forces caterers of the real and fancied grievances of the farmer and industrial toiler. The Esch-Cummins bill is a case in point. It is the star card on the radical program. The Minnesota farmer has been more thoroughly misinformed about it than any Governor-

ment undertaking in recent years. He is daily and hourly informed by the soap box orators of the radical party that the Esch-Cummins act guarantees the railways a net income of 5½ per cent. on the value of their property and billions of watered stock.

The fact is that this guaranty expired six months after the railways were returned to their owners. Another fact which the radicals carefully omit to state is that the Government got any excess over the 5½ per cent. At any rate, the farmer is informed that this law is responsible for the high freight rates against which he complains and for his inability to market his crops at a profit.

Willing to Swallow Charges.

In view of the fact that the railways have always been anathema to the Northwestern farmer with more or less justification the Minnesota agriculturist is ready to believe the worst that the radical leaders charge against them, without taking the trouble to familiarize himself with the exact situation.

Senator Kellogg, who is displaying the energy of a youth and the mental resources of a trained and experienced politician, is combatting with success the misrepresentation of this and other policies of the Harding Administration, which he both defends and champions.

Senator Knute Nelson, the "Grand Old Man" of the Northwest; Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin and Senator McCormick of Illinois are rendering capable assistance. The ship subsidy bill, foreign policies and soldiers' bonus figure only casually. Senator Kellogg's record affecting State affairs, taxes, national and State (both exceedingly unpopular), naturally come in for denunciation by the radicals and justification by the Republicans. The heart of the Republican campaign, however, lies in the radical issue.

The Democratic campaign is of sentimental rather than practical interest. Mrs. Peter Olesen, born Scotch-Irish, but wedded to a Swede, is the party candidate for Senator. She is an energetic little person of intense convictions and superficially glib of speech. She is a staunch advocate of prohibition. Mrs. Olesen is making a motor car campaign and never fails to attract large crowds or to entertain them. Her program is a queer mixture of fundamental Democratic doctrines and feminism.

Proportionate Vote Forecast.

The candidate for Governor on her ticket is Edward Indrehus, farmer and labor politician. She will probably get more votes than he—around 100,000, the experts of both major parties think. This will leave about 200,000 for Shipstead and something like 300,000 for Senator Kellogg and Gov. Preus. It all depends on the degree of apostasy among the farmers, normally Republican, and the effect of the savage opposition of trades unions to Senator Kellogg.

All the agencies of the organized labor units, which were put back of Mr. La Follette in Wisconsin, are arrayed against Senator Kellogg of Minnesota. He is described as "unfriendly"; also as a tool of Wall Street. This opposition may cost the Senator several thousand votes, but not enough to beat him from present indications. Mr. Harding carried the State by 376,000 over Mr. Cox two years ago; but that margin, of course, must be set aside in the pending contest.

Generally the campaign comes in for little popular interest, and provokes enthusiasm only in spots.

FRELINGHUYSEN HITS EDWARDS'S PLEDGES

Senator Asks How Return of 'Days of Revelry' Can Be Effected.

HAS STRENUOUS TOUR

Willis and Bede Share All Day Round of Somerset County.

OTHER NOTABLES COMING

Hughes, Borah, Roosevelt and Hoover to Take Part in Campaign.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator of New Jersey, made a strenuous tour of his home county of Somerset yesterday, delivering almost a score of speeches and in every one of them denouncing his Democratic opponent, Gov. Edward I. Edwards, as insincere and as humbugging the people by trying to make them believe he can get back light wines and beer.

Senator Frelinghuysen's campaign the speakers, besides the Senator, were United States Senator Frank Willis of Ohio and former Representative Adam Bede of Minnesota, sent to New Jersey by the Republican National Committee to aid Senator Frelinghuysen. On future speech making tours of the State Mr. Frelinghuysen will be accompanied by Secretary Charles E. Hughes, United States Senator William E. Borah, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary Herbert Hoover.

At Manville several thousand employees of the Johns-Manville Company attended a noonday meeting. In the evening meetings were held at North Plainfield, Bound Brook, besides Somerville, with the speakers alternating. At some of the meetings the speechmaking of Senator Frelinghuysen, Senator Willis and Mr. Bede was reinforced by addresses from William N. Runyon, Republican nominee for Governor; the local township and county candidates, and Mrs. Jennie Van Ness, author of the former State prohibition enforcement law.

"Gov. Edwards," said Senator Frelinghuysen, "has promised to make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic. He has promised 5 per cent. beer, a five-cent fare and a good nickel cigar. He has promised a return to the days of revelry, a return of wine, women and song."

"Gov. Edwards has yet to tell how he will bring back the days of revelry. Though he advocates the sale of liquor in grocery stores, instead of saloons, he still has the support of the saloonkeepers. So long as they are allowed to have a place of business where they can sell intoxicating liquors, they do not care what it is called. As a rose by any other name is just as sweet, so a saloon by any other name is just as pleasing to the saloonkeeper."

"How will the Governor keep his promise? Can it be that he has forgotten that the Eighteenth Amendment was and is non-partisan?"

BROADWAY

Saks & Company

At 34th STREET

CRUISING to EGYPT for WINTER FASHIONS

Is Cleopatra, then, immortal? Certainly we see the touch of her hand in most of today's finery and fashion that comes from Paris. Nearly every gown has its flash of Egyptian influence—in a buckle, a touch of embroidery, in the swing or drape of a new skirt.

There's Egypt in her Gown

When a Worth model [first figure to the right] combines in a metallic gown the new light tones of *ambre* and a bold Egyptian pattern, a striking picture is naturally the result. The train is lined with *ambre* georgette, opossum borders the hem. 165.00

The fair *Egyptienne* in the centre wears a Drecoll model whose black velvet skirt falls with true Egyptian fullness. The silk velvet blouse with its fan shaped design carried out in peacock colors, is also distinctly Egyptian. 150.00

Like a glittering piece of enamel this metallic brocade evening gown combines all colors. Most of its fullness is marshalled into the new — and Egyptian — front drape. 195.00

These Egyptian gowns take their places in the group of new French models, adapted from the best Paris houses.

Fourth Floor

New Suits fit Gracefully Into the Scheme of Things Egyptian

This suit sketched at the left gives us the simple recipe of how to be both Parisian and Egyptian!

For what could be more Egyptian than the all-over pattern stitched in shades of brown on the very French-blouse coat.

The brown kolinsky fur collar which just matches the embroidery is the new Lanvin model i. e. double-faced. The very long skirt has that new Winter feature—the side drape. 125.00

Other new suits showing touches of Egyptian embroidery or coloring are included in the group of attractive new Winter models. The jackets are embroidered or plain, the skirts uniformly long.

Fourth Floor

Egyptians Knew All About Girdles

Now that most frocks depend upon girdles for smartness, we again look to those masters of girdle-technique—the Egyptians.

A new beaded girdle with typical Egyptian medallion design in front, with fringe of jet at the front and sides. In jet, red and steel beads. 19.50

Leather Goods Department, Street Floor

Cleopatra's Incense

As a rival for the lavender bags that adorn hope chests, Taylor of London, introduces new sachet. Egyptian *Ambre*, made into a hard cake in the form of an Egyptian scarab. 95c

Toilet Goods Department, Street Floor

Egyptian Plaques

As first aid for this season's numerous drapes and sashes, we introduce this amusing scarab buckle. Made in beautiful tones of wood-brown and scarlet, or in shades of Egyptian blue-green. 3.95

Street Floor



Girdles, of the new *ambre* shade ornamented with Egyptian scarabs set with rhinestones. Also in jet and scarlet. 12.50

Jewelry Department, Street Floor

Introducing The Egyptian Turban



That Egyptians knew all about lines is shown in the becoming helmet they created—and that we borrowed for the above new helmet turban. Made of metallic silver, trimmed with rolls of the same, and an amusing string of square wooden beads; in dull blue. 27.50

The helmet turban is one of a group of new hats of metallic materials and Egyptian designs shown at

15.00 to 27.50

Third Floor



The Printed Blouse

The blouse itself is what Parisians declare all proper blouses should be—made with hipbands and collar that is "V" in the front and slightly sailor at the back. But the design, printed in rows of bright colors on a terra cotta or navy background, is pure Egyptian. 10.75

Third Floor

Arnold, Constable & Co.

449 Fifth Avenue, New York

Present

THE "LITTLE SHOE"

TRADE MARK

THIS new shoe has come into being only after the most exhaustive research. Leading orthopedic authorities have given freely of their ideas. Every one of the retail Sorosis stores was turned into a field laboratory, and foot measurements of every Sorosis wearer reported on a special blank. As a result, the following principles have been worked out and incorporated in the A. E. Little Shoe:

The shock-absorbing construction of the human foot is similar to the shock-absorbing construction of automobile springs.

Under strain or extra weight, the arch lowers and the foot lengthens, thus absorbing jolts and jars that might be harmful to the whole body.

The makeup of this new A. E. Little Shoe gives a natural suspension to the arch, works with the functioning of the foot as Nature intends, and gradually restores the muscles to the proper condition.

No arch supports are used,—nothing but the natural leather, but the soles, uppers and counters are sewed together through and through,—no sag. This stitching is one of the secrets of the A. E. Little Shoe's construction. It ties the parts together so that the arch of the shoe cannot possibly sag. It also makes possible a saddle, as part of the inner sole, which throws the weight of the foot to the outside, as Nature intended. These, with other features, give the foot constant, shock-absorbing support at each point.

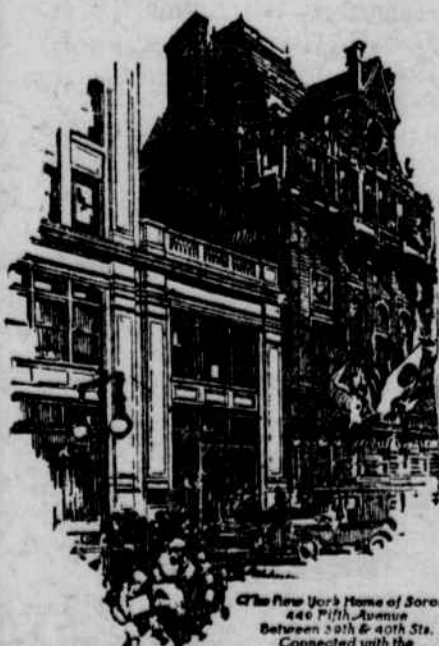
This method of shoe construction is a new idea. The A. E. Little Shoe is unlike any other shoe. Machinery had to be invented to do certain parts of the work, and one machine has taken more than twelve years to perfect.

Thus, the A. E. Little Shoe is not merely a new style, but a new last plus a new method of construction.

Fifteen models in stock including boots, oxfords and the popular one strap pumps, in various leathers \$12.50

THE "LITTLE" Co., SOROSIS MANUFACTURERS OF

AND THE "LITTLE SHOE" TRADE MARK



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